

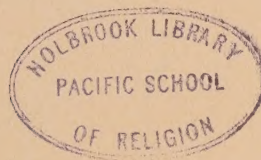
War and Peace

The Church Peace Union

(Founded by Andrew Carnegie)




*Report of
The General Secretary
and the
Treasurer
for the year 1935*



70 Fifth Avenue
New York
February
1936

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1935



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Report of the General Secretary and the
Treasurer to the Twenty-second Annual
Meeting of the Board of Trustees

January 16, 1936



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THE CHURCH PEACE UNION
REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY TO THE
TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING

of the
BOARD OF TRUSTEES

January 16, 1936

At the beginning of another year we find the nations preparing with feverish energy for greater and more deadly wars. The high idealism of the years following the Armistice in all lands has almost completely given way to a cynicism without vision or hope for the future. Facts that cannot be refuted are quoted to prove the ineffectiveness of every effort to substitute reason and law for armed force. Pictures of present conditions are painted in such dark colors that even the most courageous optimist is affrighted. Every argument in support of the League of Nations, the World Court, the Labor Office, the Briand-Kellogg Pact, the Locarno and other treaties, guaranteeing peace, arbitration and disarmament, are met with the crushing rejoinder "Let's be realistic." It is only an exceptionally tough-minded pacifist who dares to continue to debate when this pontifical announcement has been made.

We must admit the times seem to be against us. Whichever way one turns, he finds more than enough threats of war, preparation for war, woe and disaster, to dampen hope and frustrate effort. The conditions in Europe are ominous along almost every border. The Rhine and the Danube were never more appropriately called "rivers of fear." The re-arming of Germany threatens the world with the same cruelties and abuses now practiced upon her own citizens. Italy, through her chief and only spokesman, defies public opinion and sends out armies to vindicate the principles of military aggression which have been taught to the nation and people for a dozen years. The Italian-Ethiopian war is an open challenge not only to the League of Nations, but to its underlying principles. Millions of people are asking whether or not it is possible to create a community of nations in which justice will be meted out to all nations and the peace of the world guaranteed by making all nations and peoples secure within the framework of the world community.

Against this concept, Mussolini puts forward in theory and in practice, the old formula that might makes right and that a nation can recognize no moral obligations which run counter to its own and immediate national interests. The issues involved in the Italian-Ethiopian war are so much greater than the conflict itself that the outcome may well prove to be the turning point in modern history. Behind the war in Ethiopia is the whole question of colonial possessions and behind that the attitude of the white man toward the darker races. England, France and the United States of America, have become great largely through aggression. The greatest part of the territory under the flags of all these nations is territory ruthlessly taken from weaker peoples. It is this same principle, a part of this same philosophy, that is driving Japan forward in her conquest of China.

The nations at the end of the war recognized clearly and stated definitely that wars grow out of preparation for "national defense." Therefore, in order to avoid future wars, the nations declared their intention to disarm. These same nations who now condemn Japan and Italy for their unprovoked aggressions and look with fear upon the re-armament of Germany, are themselves unwilling to face the tragic fact that they are among the leaders in the new race for armaments. The nations that sat in judgment upon Japan were for the most part heavily armed nations. The Disarmament Conference failed because the delegates represented powers that had built up their national defenses to such an extent that they felt secure. These powers were not willing to sacrifice a single tank, gun, warship, bombing plane, or reduce the size of their armies without agreements that would virtually divide the world into huge armed camps. This was not disarmament. This was a new deal of old armaments. Disarmament was to be secured by new balances of power and new treaties of mutual assistance based on military and naval force. No wonder every effort at disarmament since the world war has resulted in an increase in arms. We are appalled by the fact that all the nations are talking peace and professing a love for peace, but at the same time building up greater naval and military machines than have ever been known up to the present time in the whole history of the world. And

THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

this is done in the name of self-defense. The United States is one of the leaders in this movement, if we are to believe the reports of the military and naval experts who seem to be in control. With a billion dollar fund proposed this year for defense and a "gag law" proposed to muzzle civilian protests against such a course, surely our nation is cutting a poor figure as a lover of peace and advocate of the "good neighbor policy."

With the increased expenditures for war in America, Japan, Germany, Britain, France, Italy, Russia and proportionate increases in the majority of the other countries, the total world expenditure for 1936 will, it is estimated, approximate eight billion dollars—an almost unthinkable sum. All the nations have solemnly pledged themselves in the Briand-Kellogg Pact not to make war a part of their national policy and have agreed to settle all disputes by peaceful means. With such huge expenditures and such a general disregard for treaty obligations, unless some extraordinary influence can be brought to bear, war is almost certain to occur.

The impulse of a great moral passion is the only power that can save the world. Economic changes cannot be brought about because of the selfishness of the nations. The nations are afraid to disarm because of fear. The only security that seems worthwhile is the security of guns, forts, soldiers, shots, shells, tanks, cruisers, submarines, poison gas and all the other paraphernalia used in aggressive warfare.

Until the spirit of the nations is changed the process that is now underway will continue. It is not difficult to secure an agreement upon these propositions but the practical problem is, How can the greed, the selfishness, the brutality, the callous disregard by the nations of their solemn pledges be eliminated? How can these evils which breed war be extirpated and in their place substituted unselfish rigid respect for the truth and a determination on the part of the nations to act the part of the good neighbor toward each other?

Religion has been the guiding factor in the development of our civilization. Every advance from barbarism has been marked by the giving up of some course of action which individuals have come to recognize as sin. Lying, stealing and

THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

murder have at various periods and places been virtues. The change has come about through preaching of a higher and better code and the gradual education of the minds of individual men until there has developed in the individual a conscience which will not permit him to lie or steal or take human life.

The Church Peace Union is committed to the task of building up a new international conscience. At the end of each year we try to take stock of our position and estimate the value of the work that we have done. The organization is dealing with ideals and attitudes and results are so intangible that they cannot be put down in the form of an equation. The progress in such a field cannot be measured in mathematical terms. At best we can tell the story of what we have tried to do and judge the success of the endeavor as best we may.

I.

The Church Peace Union is not only an international and interdenominational organization but is inter-religious; its appeal is based on the broadest possible religious foundation. Its work is not confined to America but divides itself naturally into the task at home and the task abroad. In America, the work of The Church Peace Union is carried on:

1. Through agencies under its own control.
2. Through the World Alliance which is closely and organically related to The Church Peace Union.
3. Through cooperation with other religious agencies working for peace.
4. Through wider cooperation with all peace agencies.

The work outside of America is carried on:

1. Through the International Committee of the World Alliance.
2. Through the World Conference for International Peace Through Religion.
3. Through cooperation with the League of Nations Associations in the various countries, the Inter-Religious Council at Geneva and similar organizations working for world peace and understanding.

THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

II.

THE NEWS LETTER

We have continued with success the publication of the News Letter. In the issues during 1935 the following subjects were discussed:

The Franco-British Proposal for European Security.
The United States Senate Munitions Inquiry.
The British Royal Commission to Investigate the Arms Traffic.
The World Disarmament Conference.
The Far-Eastern Conflict.
The World Court Vote in the Senate.
German Re-armament.
The Tragic Failure to Disarm.
Neutrality.
Statesmen and World Peace.
The Anglo-German Naval Accord.
Japanese Expansion into China.
The War between Bolivia and Paraguay.
The League of Nations.
The Italo-Ethiopian War.
Sanctions.

Thus practically every major interest in the international field has been dealt with and the News Letter during this year formed a continuous commentary on what was most pertinent from time to time. In addition, the News Letter has called attention to the new books, pamphlets, and has suggested source material for the study of world problems. Fifty books were commented on and briefly reviewed in this way. The News Letter has been very widely and appreciatively used by the religious press.

Through this medium we worked in the World Court Campaign, and through the same medium circulated the People's Mandate issued by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and a "Statement from the Society of Friends."

III.

CHILDREN'S MATERIAL

Through the generosity of Mrs. E. H. Bonsall, a new series of the attractive pictorial lessons for children entitled World

Friendship Lessons, Second Series, was published in the summer and is finding favor in Sunday, secular and vacation schools. Since 1928 we have distributed 8,000 copies of the Goodwill Lessons and the World Friendship Lessons, First Series; some going as far as New Zealand. Our small traveling exhibit continues to wander over the country, going to schools, children's peace exhibits, and church groups.

IV.

INFORMATION SERVICE

Schools, colleges, debating societies, bible classes, and individuals continue to call on the Information Service for material and suggestions in the planning of discussion groups, writing theses, and for study. The demand has been particularly heavy this year for references on The Causes of War, The Churches and World Peace, Education for Peace, Neutrality, and the Munitions' Industry.

We have supplied exhibits of posters and of our own publications and other reading matter to an increasing number of organizations, amongst them: Augustana College, Illinois; Christian Education Conference, Virginia; Armistice Day Meetings; Peace Action Groups, Summer Conferences; Grinnell College Student Conference; League of Women Voters, Poster Exhibit; Allegheny County Youth Council; Methodist Young Peoples Conference, Georgia; New York State Fair, etc.

While The Church Peace Union has not printed as much literature as usual, it has purchased from other organizations material for distribution to its constituency. Much of this material has been sent gratis, because usually the churches and young people's groups to whom it goes are not in a position to pay for literature. These groups are most grateful for the free material, which they would otherwise have to do without. Wherever possible we sell what we can.

In the International Peace Series we have added Nos. 10, 11 and 12 under the following titles:

No. 10. "Liberty and World Peace" by Hon. Bernard S. Deutsch.

THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

No. 11. "The International Crisis—Religion's Responsibility" by Rev. Joseph R. Sizoo.

No. 12. "Sanctions"—Two Views:

"The United States and League Sanctions" by
Prof. D. F. Fleming, and

"International Sanctions" by Prof. William I.
Hull.

The following miscellaneous material has also been distributed:

Borah's Speech on Munitions

Unknown Soldier

Compulsory Military Training

Arms and The Men

Manifesto Against War

Interpretation of Pacifism

The Churches and World Peace

The Churches' Responsibility for World Peace

Building World-Minded Attitudes in High School Students

The Christian and the Patriot

ABC of the Italo-Ethiopian Crisis

ABC of American Neutrality.

V.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

We have been fortunate in being able to cooperate with the American Friends' Service Committee, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Intercollegiate Council, the International Student Conference, Conference on the Cause and Cure of War, and the Federal Council of Churches.

The Church Peace Union and World Alliance cooperated in arranging a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall, which was given under the auspices of the National Peace Conference. Senators Nye, Clark and Representative Maverick spoke on Neutrality under the slogan "Keep America Out of the Next War" to an audience of about seven thousand.

The Church Peace Union has been one of the leading agencies in helping to found the National Peace Conference and is strongly represented in its Executive Committee. Miss Barker has attended as delegate from the Church Peace Union all its meetings held throughout the year.

VI.

THE COMMITTEE ON RELIGIOUS RIGHTS AND MINORITIES

This organization has held regular meetings, and has dealt with a number of important issues and published a series of pamphlets. Early in the summer a Commission was sent to Mexico to study the facts regarding religious freedom in that country. The Commission was made up of three laymen, a Roman Catholic, the Hon. William Franklin Sands; a Protestant, Professor Philip Marshall Brown; and a Jew, the Hon. Carl Sherman.

The Commission spent some six weeks in Mexico, interviewed representatives of the government, met with church leaders, was given access to a large number of facts bearing upon the present controversy between the Mexican State and the churches. Upon its return the Commission wrote a report which was later published and has had a very wide circulation. The report was carried widely in the newspapers and the weekly publications throughout the United States as well as Mexico. Editorials were written in a large number of important journals. Dr. Walter Van Kirk, of the Federal Council, devoted one period in a radio broadcast "Religion in the News" to a discussion of this report and Dr. S. Parkes Cadman made it the basis of one of his addresses over the radio. A special meeting in relation to this subject was held in the Free Synagogue in Carnegie Hall on November tenth. Rabbi Stephen S. Wise devoted the entire morning's service to a consideration of this report. Dr. Arthur J. Brown, Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Sands and Mr. Sherman were the speakers. The report has been translated into Spanish and is also being reprinted in the "Franciscan Almanac." The cost of the deputation was about \$3,000.00. All of this money was raised by special subscription and special effort.

Mr. Gordon devoted a large amount of time and energy to arranging for the deputation, to securing the funds and making plans for publicizing the results of the visit. It is the general consensus of opinion that the work of this Commission was of very great value and lays the foundation for similar studies to be made of such incidents as may occur in the future.

THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

A luncheon was given by this Committee in honor of Madame Sonja Branting of Sweden, in New York, on December fifth. Madame Branting spoke vigorously and with feeling on the present plight of the prisoners in Germany, and of the refugees from that unhappy country.

The International Committee of the World Alliance has established an International Commission on Minorities and the American Committee forms the connecting link between the work done in the international field and the efforts put forth here in America by the churches and the religious agencies.

VII.

THE COMMITTEE ON REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS

This Committee serves with a similar committee appointed by the World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches.

In face of the difficult psychology occasioned by the armament race that is now on between the nations this Committee has continued its efforts.

1. It was represented by delegates at the hearings of the Senate Munitions Inquiry. Senator Nye had requested that representatives of peace organizations give their support to the hearing by their presence whenever possible. Senator Nye, Chairman of the Committee, expressed in formal fashion his appreciation of the cooperation of The Church Peace Union and the World Alliance in the work of this Committee.

2. The Committee supported the proposal that the manufacture and control of munitions be put under international auspices.

3. The Committee opposed vigorously the increase in military and naval appropriations for the year 1936.

4. Protested against the naval manoeuvres in the Pacific.

5. Made an effort, in cooperation with other agencies, to revive the World Disarmament Conference at Geneva.

This Committee will continue to work for an international treaty that will bring armaments down to the level of a police force within each nation.

THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

VIII.

THE COMMITTEE ON INTERCHANGE OF PREACHERS AND SPEAKERS

Under the auspices of this Committee, which is a joint committee with the World Alliance and the Federal Council of Churches, eighteen American ministers visited Great Britain and eight preachers from Great Britain visited the United States in 1935.

The American visitors to Great Britain were:

- Dr. Joseph R. Sizoo, New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C.
- Dr. Ferdinand Q. Blanchard, Euclid Avenue Congregational Church, Cleveland, Ohio.
- Dr. C. Sturges Ball, Theological Seminary, Alexandria, Virginia.
- Dr. Samuel McCrea Cavert, Federal Council of Churches, New York City.
- Dr. Albert B. Coe, First Congregational Church, Oak Park, Illinois.
- Dr. Ralph E. Davis, St. Marks Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Dr. Henry M. Edmonds, The Independent Presbyterian Church, Birmingham, Alabama.
- Rev. Martin D. Hardin, First Presbyterian Church (Assistant Pastor) New York City.
- Dr. Frank Jennings, Church of the Master, Cleveland, Ohio.
- Dr. Ralph Waldo Lloyd, President, Maryville College, Maryville, Tennessee.
- Dr. Hugh S. Mackenzie, Morgan Park Congregational Church, Chicago, Illinois.
- Dr. Christopher J. McCombe, The Church of the Saviour, Cleveland, Ohio.
- Dr. Karl K. Quimby, Ridgewood Methodist Episcopal Church, Ridgewood, N. J.
- Dr. Harry C. Rogers, Linwood Presbyterian Church, Kansas City, Missouri.
- Rt. Rev. Warren L. Rogers, Trinity Cathedral, Cleveland, Ohio.
- Dr. Edgar F. Romig, West End Reformed Church, New York City.
- Dr. Clarence A. Spaulding, First Presbyterian Church, River Forest, Illinois.
- Rev. Robert N. McDonald, First Baptist Church, Champaign, Illinois.

THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

Those who came to the United States from Great Britain were:

- Rev. Martin Austin, M.A., Victoria St. Congregational Church, Blackpool, England.
- Rev. J. C. Bacon, Ph.D., Jesmond Presbyterian Church, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.
- Rev. Albert D. Belden, Whitefield's Tabernacle, London, England.
- Rev. James Black, D.D., St. George's Church, Edinburgh, Scotland.
- Rev. Adam Burnet, Westbourne Church, Glasgow, Scotland.
- Rev. A. M. Chirgwin, M.A., General Secretary, London Missionary Society, London, England.
- Rev. John L. Kent, Cathcart Presbyterian Church, Glasgow, Scotland.
- Rev. W. J. Shergold, D.D., Dorking Congregational Church, Dorking, England.

We are convinced after fifteen years' work of this Committee that there is no more fruitful method of promoting friendship between nations than by sending friendly visitors. The good neighbor policy becomes incarnate in the messengers of good neighborliness. The men from America stirred interest and had remarkable hearings in all the churches in the British Isles, just as the British visitors had a welcome and made a contribution to good-will in America. The Committee on Interchange is doing an essential piece of work in fostering a knowledge and feeling of friendship between the United States, England and France.

IX.

THE AMERICAN BRANCH OF THE WORLD ALLIANCE

The American Branch of the World Alliance is an independent organization with its own officers and constituency. It controls its own budget, makes its own plans, carries out its own program. There is, however, almost complete identity in personnel between the two organizations. The World Alliance is the means for a democratic outreach of the Church Peace Union. Most of the things are done in such close co-operation that it is almost impossible to say definitely that

one organization is more responsible for initiating and carrying out a piece of work than the other.

The high spot in the year's work of the World Alliance is its Annual Meeting. This year owing to the continued financial stress, the World Alliance held its meeting again in New York City. It was a meeting of but one day but the program was strong and the influences growing out of this conference are being widely felt. A very strong platform was adopted and is made the basis of the work and field service of the Alliance. The World Alliance has a number of important committees, all of them doing effective service.

1. *The Committee on Relations with Canada.* This last year an exchange was arranged between pulpits in the leading churches and synagogues between Canada and the United States. This exchange took place on Sunday, November 17, and was extraordinarily successful. At least two hundred pulpits in principal cities on each side of the border across the entire continent from the Pacific to the Atlantic participated in the exchange. It is impossible to give details but as an indication of what happened, a few cities will show how the exchange operated. For instance, four Christian churches and the Jewish Temple in Montreal exchanged pastors on this Sunday with four Christian churches and a leading Jewish temple in New York City. Other exchanges were carried out between Chicago, Buffalo and Toronto; between Toledo and Windsor; between Detroit and London, Ontario. If you follow the map you can see the cities that would obviously be selected in such an exchange. This interchange attracted a great deal of attention and space was given in both the Canadian and American papers to the sermons preached and the receptions received by these ministers. Mr. Holmes, the secretary, made this one of his principal responsibilities for a number of weeks. This is the first time that any such effort has been attempted on such a large scale and it was a success.

This Committee not only arranges interchanges but has frequent meetings and is planning for a conference in a Canadian city with representatives from the United States and in an American city with representatives from Canada. This will be in line with the practice that has been followed for a number of years.

THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

2. *The Committee on Relations with Mexico.* This Committee has held a number of meetings and has a number of projects under way. The language difficulty and the fact that there are no cities of any great importance except at a few points along the United States-Mexican border makes an exchange impractical. The Committee stands ready, however, through cooperation with other agencies to promote friendship and better the relationship between America and her neighbor to the South.

3. *The Committee on Relations with Pacific Lands.* From the standpoint of America, the greatest danger of war is in the Pacific basin. The American churches and religious people are determined that whatever may be the provocation, there must never be war between the United States and Japan. There is no controversy that cannot be settled by peaceful means. This Committee is watching, studying and extending its influence as best it can for maintaining understanding and bringing about a better accord between these two great nations.

Mr. Holmes has charge of the field work of the World Alliance. He is traveling constantly, and speaks before groups of all kinds. In addition to this he has been for some months speaking every Sunday on the radio at the period of the Youth Conference, substituting for Rev. Daniel Poling, who is making a trip around the world. Mr. Holmes has in this way reached, with the message of the World Alliance and the peace message of the churches, millions of people, especially the youth of the country.

One particular interest of Mr. Holmes is the development of the World Alliance centers. In some nine hundred local communities he has found a Corresponding Member who has been appointed by the Executive Committee of the World Alliance. These together form a network of interested persons through whom the work of the Alliance is being furthered. As an example of the effectiveness of these Corresponding Members, an appeal was made for cooperation in circulating and securing signatures to the petition prepared and sent out by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. Our Corresponding Members throughout the country have been very effective in answering this appeal and securing signatures.

THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

In arranging for speaking campaigns we naturally turn to these Corresponding Members for guidance in their own communities.

On Armistice Day a request was sent to all these communities asking that a community meeting be arranged and several hundred responded. Reports indicate the effectiveness of this type of service. The experience of many years now in developing this community system leads us to believe that the effective Corresponding Member in a community serves the purpose of the Alliance better than would a local organization conceived on a larger scale.

X.

FIELD SERVICE OF THE STAFF

The General Secretary and Mr. Gordon have given a great deal of time to field service. While we have cooperated in everything that the Alliance has undertaken, there are certain specific responsibilities that as officers of The Church Peace Union have fallen to our lot. Mr. Gordon has spoken in a number of states and has conducted conferences and round table discussions with increasing effectiveness.

I have delivered more addresses this last year than any year during the eighteen years of my service as your General Secretary. The most strenuous campaign was in Florida. I taught two months in Rollins College, delivering a large number of addresses, thirty-eight in all, arranged in cooperation with the College for an Institute held at Winter Park to which all the ministers of the state were invited. There were about two hundred and fifty official delegates and a large number of visitors. The conference lasted for three days and from the reports received following the conference, it was effective in stirring up a new interest in world peace and pointed the way by which the churches and communities can make real their ideals. One concrete illustration of its influence is found in the fact that one of the delegates to this conference from Memphis, Tennessee, went back to her home town and there arranged with others to form a public forum for discussion, chiefly, of international affairs, the only forum of this kind in the city. Correspondence indicates a growing interest in the type of work that was done at the Rollins Institute. This is but the beginning of a larger service in the field.

THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

Mr. Fred B. Smith, Mr. Harry N. Holmes, Mr. Linley V. Gordon and myself constitute the team which is regularly going from place to place speaking, conducting meetings, conferring with other groups. In the impact upon the country made by these four officials there is a common program and purpose. It does not seem at times that we are making much progress. Right now, the cynic can easily point to the failure of the church just as he points to the failure of democracy and the threat to ordered government. There is another side to the question, however. Public opinion has been aroused as never before. A new determination is abroad in the world and a spirit is being created in America and other nations which will inevitably lead to the strengthening of the will to build a community of nations. When this community is built with its legislature, its court, its police force, then and not until then, will we have peace in the world. It is to this end that we give our time and our devotion. It is a clear cut program that is before us and the task is difficult. It is not any more difficult, however, than the task that faced those who created out of moral chaos the ethical systems which are generally accepted throughout the world today. Colossal wrongs have been righted and this has all been accomplished because a remnant has always believed that it could be done and there have been those who have been willing to preach and teach and organize for the coming of the day of better things.

Important as may be the work of The Church Peace Union in America it is not all of the story. What are we doing abroad?

Through the World Alliance we have immediate and continuous contact with thirty-four other nations.

The International Council of the World Alliance met at Chamby, Switzerland, August twelfth to eighteenth. There was a strong representation from thirty-one nations. Among these delegates were the pastors from leading churches, bishops, arch-bishops, presidents of colleges, laymen and a few political leaders. The subjects discussed included the perplexing situation in which the world finds itself at the present time. The paramount issue as to whether or not the church has any voice in political and social matters was discussed by Bishop Rohda of Sweden who contended that the Kingdom of God is above

THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

mundane affairs and that the churches, by reason of the fact that they are interested in this Kingdom, have no direct interest in the question of social problems. Reverend E. C. Irwin of England and Pasteur Lorient of France took the opposite viewpoint. They agreed that the church must abstain from politics but its duty is to inspire both Christians and the State with a sense of their dual responsibility. The message of the gospel is a message of social hope.

The question of minorities was dealt with in a comprehensive address by Madame Von Bosse of Holland.

Pasteur Jézéquel, our secretary in Paris, presented the question of the conscientious objectors, urging that where compulsory military service prevails, civil service should be substituted for those who, on the grounds of religious scruples, find it impossible to serve their country in a military capacity.

Other questions that were discussed were the League of Nations and its work, Italy's challenge to the church and moral government everywhere in demanding a free hand in invading Ethiopia; the question of the control of munitions and of disarmament, but underlying all the other questions was the fundamental one that today as never before religion and especially the churches are faced with a theory of a state which imposes its will upon the individual without regard either to conscience or individuality.

It was generally agreed that while there have been larger meetings of the Alliance never has a more important one been held. In spite of political chaos and the threat of impending war, the delegates to this meeting faced the future with courage, knowing that these incidents are but natural setbacks in the movement of humanity from a war basis to a peace basis. No one failed to realize the difficulty, and the delegates left Chambly to return to their homes with a consciousness that the task is more difficult than ever but at the same time the spirit of unity and confidence which has grown up with these intimate contacts of the last twenty-one years gives assurance of ultimate victory.

A message to the churches of the world was adopted unanimously. This was printed and has been distributed very widely and has attracted a great deal of attention.

A resolution of protest against the invasion of Ethiopia by

THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

Italy was passed unanimously and was sent to the League of Nations and heads of states. This was one of the first protests made public on this subject.

The reports from the Reverend Henry L. Henriod, our General Secretary, regarding the work of the Alliance is most encouraging. Henriod has been serving now for some three years and commends himself more and more as a wise, energetic leader.

A number of regional conferences have been held this year, the most important one at Herzeg Novi on the Dalmatian Coast, which was prepared by Professor Zankow, our Secretary for the Balkan countries. Zankow is a very able man and has the full confidence of the Orthodox Church. He is Professor in the University of Sofia and very much interested in the younger groups within the churches. In addition to this he is a noted theologian and is becoming well known even beyond the limits of his own community. Representatives from Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Rumania and Jugoslavia dealt faithfully with the problems of the church and people; the League of Nations from the Christian standpoint; the relationship between state, nation and church.

Another conference was held at Tallinn in the Baltic States. This was arranged by Dr. Siegmund-Schultze and Dr. Schoenfeld, Siegmund-Schultze is our secretary for the German-speaking countries. He has served us for a number of years but at present is a refugee from his own country, has moved his office to Zurich, where is now serving as Professor in the University. He is still deeply interested in the work of the Alliance and is making a real contribution. He gives part time to this work for the present. In this Baltic conference were represented Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Finland and Sweden. The same problems were dealt with here; the church in its relation to the state and because of the nearness of the Baltic states to both Russia and Germany, a discussion of this question took on a livelier color.

Another congress was held in Valencia, Spain. This was arranged by Pasteur Jézéquel of our Paris office. Spain, Portugal, Italy and France were represented. Pasteur Jézéquel, with small funds at his disposal, and with no other method of increasing his salary, has given splendid service to the cause of peace this last year. He has been, as heretofore, ably as-

THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

sisted by his wife, Madame Anna Jézéquel. Madame Jézéquel is especially interested in the program of education for children and young people. She has valiantly contended in all of our meetings for a more adequate appropriation in order that this important branch of the work could be not only sustained but emphasized. In addition to these conferences, the Minorities Commission held a meeting. The Youth Commission has developed its work and continues to grow.

In connection with the International Conference at Chamby, there was a youth meeting where some sixty young people from various countries discussed together the problems that face our common life. It was agreed at Chamby that the work of the Youth Commission should be strengthened and as it now has full cooperation of the Christian Endeavor, the Y.M.C.A., the Y.W.C.A., the Youth Student Christian Federation as well as of the Universal Council on Life and Work, an allocation has been made for its continuance large enough so that it will be possible to elect a secretary who will give all his time to the work. We are now on the lookout for a young man who can carry on this service effectively.

Some three years ago arrangements were made for the Universal Council on Life and Work and the World Alliance to share a common office and elect a joint secretariat. Mr. Henriod is now General Secretary of both movements. This plan has worked out very well and the Geneva center has now become an important part of our international work. Here we have a united press service, press releases are distributed monthly and in addition, there is issued a very valuable bulletin or News Letter, "The Churches in Action," which has a circulation of some four thousand. It appears four or five times a year and is coming to be looked upon as more or less an authoritative organ of information regarding the progress of the various activities of the churches in the field of practical endeavor throughout the world.

The maintenance of our office in Geneva, including salaries to Mr. Henriod and the other secretaries, is all paid out of the funds contributed by the Church Peace Union and such contributions as are made annually by the councils of the Alliance.

THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

This sum so contributed is now small but is increasing constantly and we are confident that with more efficient service, closer acquaintance and a more comprehensive program, larger resources will be made available for the work of the organization.

At the meeting this last summer, the resignation of Lord Dickinson as President of the International Committee was accepted. He has served long and faithfully and it was only fitting that as a tribute to him, he should be made Honorary President of the organization for life. Bishop Ammundsen was elected President of the Alliance and Chairman of the Council and will serve with the same sureness of judgment and energy that he has given to the work of the Alliance in other capacities.

Dr. Merrill was elected Vice-Chairman and your secretary continues as one of the international secretaries and our office in New York as one of the headquarters of the international movement.

WORLD CONFERENCE FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE THROUGH RELIGION

Not only does The Church Peace Union recognize its responsibility in the field of international endeavor, it also realizes that it must deal with these questions, on an inter-religious basis, if it is to be effective in the larger sense. It was with this in mind that an international committee was set up looking toward the holding of a world conference where representatives of the various faiths would seek to unite in a plan to help eliminate war and establish world peace. The preliminary conference held in Geneva marked the first state in the progress of this movement. Owing to financial difficulties, the larger plans have been held in abeyance. Nevertheless, the preliminary work that was done and the impetus that grew out of the Geneva conference in 1928 continues.

In India we have a strong committee representing all the faiths in every part of the country with Professor Wadia as Chairman and Mr. A. A. Paul of Madras as Secretary. A great deal of very effective work has been done through this committee during the year. Mr. Paul has traveled extensively throughout the whole of India. He has held conferences and

under his direction a news letter has been issued periodically. Several new publications were issued. Today there is a deeper interest in the whole enterprise than ever before. Mr. Paul and his associates are asking for a conference in India. His proposal is that a group be selected from the West to journey to India as messengers of good-will from West to East and that while this group is in India a conference of some ten days or two weeks be held where common problems affecting world conditions might be adequately discussed.

In addition to the work in India we also have a very effective committee in Japan, and Baron Sakatani and others have sent frequent and pressing invitations to arrange for a deputation to Japan. Many of our friends believe that a regional meeting of the World Conference could be held in Japan, even under present conditions and would be welcomed by the government.

In China we have two or three centers with effective individuals but the whole situation there is so chaotic both politically and economically, that it is impossible to create anything like a national committee.

Among the Moslems in Egypt, we have a good beginning, thanks to the efforts of Dr. Shailer Mathews and Yusuf Ali. The problem of the Near East is so complicated that until funds are available to carry out a consecutive educational program it is not wise to attempt too much.

On the whole, I think for the present the best thing we can do is to keep the machinery of this organization effective enough to promote the work in a quiet way through various centers.

In September a very interesting and helpful meeting of the committee was held in Geneva. While I was in Europe I talked with numbers of people at various points but the feeling was so strong that Christians in Western Europe and America had so dismally failed to check their aggressions against the men of other races and colors that it would be some time before the East would accept much leadership in the moral sphere from the West.

In Geneva I had several long and satisfactory interviews with Mr. Charles F. Andrews. He had just come from India. I found him greatly depressed. He said publicly in our meeting, as well as to me privately, that he has never known a time

when the tension between Indians and Europeans was greater than it is right now. He felt that if Mussolini was successful in conquering Ethiopia or if the League permitted "in the name of peace" a settlement of this question which would sacrifice Ethiopia's independence and subjugate this people—the last of the free countries of Africa—to white domination, that we would find most of our hopes betrayed and our plans for uniting the world under any kind of moral leadership thwarted, if not destroyed, for a generation. Others spoke as strongly and with as deep conviction.

I spent nearly five months in Europe. I attended a number of important meetings and arranged for three specific gatherings where the questions that are so pressing were discussed. The pressure upon our group "to do something" was terrific. Other organizations had no money. Some of them had able leadership but found themselves face to face with so many political and economic problems that they could not move. We are fortunate in having a free field and the means to carry out our policies.

In spite of the seriousness of the present international situation and in spite of the sense of helplessness and frustration that we all feel there are certain definite things that we can cling to that encourage us to go ahead. We have a worthwhile program which we will seek with new energy to make effective.

1. The League of Nations has not totally failed. It has failed in many of the things that we had hoped it would be able to accomplish but its action against Italy has certainly localized the war and I think sanctions and the continuous pressure of public opinion will force a just settlement of this dispute. But for the League no one can doubt what would have been the ultimate effect. In spite of the League and all that has been done war may come upon Europe within the year.

2. There are more people in the world today who want peace than ever before. The warmakers are in a minority but they unfortunately hold the strings of government. However, such a world-wide and effective protest against the proposed division of Ethiopia and its results should be a warning that public opinion is aroused and alert to forbid violence.

3. We should support our own government and those in

our nation who are opposed to war; therefore, we should urge the passage of stronger neutrality legislation as an advance effort to keep us out of war. In connection with this we must constantly remind ourselves and our fellow-countrymen what neutrality will cost.

4. We must take the lead in pointing out to our people and the government the absurd position in which our nation has placed itself in stressing neutrality and professing a willingness to give up our cherished international doctrines in order that we may keep out of war; announcing to the world through Acts of Congress and Proclamations of the President that we will have nothing to do with any war anywhere outside our own borders and at the same time leading the world in the expenditure for the most effective naval-military machine that has even been built up in the whole peacetime history of the world. How can we square this with our neutrality? What are we going to do with ships with a cruising radius of ten thousand miles if we are not going to fight further than three miles off our coast?

5. In view of this situation we should constantly and with increasing strength urge disarmament. This is the crux of the whole matter. There is no armed security and there is no armed neutrality. There is no peace possible based on arms and armaments. Let us emphasize this and continue to say it and work for it until the American army and navy together with armies and navies of the other countries are reduced to the level of genuine police forces.

6. Our program cannot stop with negatives. We are not merely to keep out of war and fight the munition-makers, not merely fight those who want a big army and a big navy. We must work in cooperation with the rest of the world to build up the community of nations. As long as there is a threat of war anywhere it is a threat to the United States of America. If any great war occurs which involves a large number of nations the United States will be engulfed. No one doubts this. Therefore, if we are to stay out of war, if we are to be neutral, we must make it possible for all the nations to stay out of war and guard their neutrality by reducing war or the threat of war to a minimum.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

REPORT OF THE TREASURER
of the
CHURCH PEACE UNION
and
AUDIT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1935

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE CHURCH PEACE UNION,

Sirs:—

I have the honor to submit as my report of the financial operations of The Church Peace Union and the organization and committees for which it is directly responsible, the Certificate and Auditors' Report for the period from January 1, 1935 to December 31, 1935.

Respectfully yours,

GEORGE A. PLIMPTON,

Treasurer

(Copy)
CHAMBELLAN, BERGER & WELTI
Certified Public Accountants
92 Liberty Street, New York

New York, January 14, 1936

MR. GEORGE A. PLIMPTON, *Treasurer*,
Church Peace Union (Founded by Andrew Carnegie),
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—

We have audited the books and records of the Church Peace Union for the year ended December 31, 1935, and submit with our comments the following described exhibits and schedules prepared therefrom:

EXHIBIT

“A”—Balance Sheet—December 31, 1935.

Schedule

A-1—Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements—January 1, 1935 to December 31, 1935.

“B”—Status of Revenues for 1935 at December 31, 1935.

“C”—Status of Appropriations—December 31, 1935.

COMMENTS

Securities and Other Investments—\$1,863,323.29.

The securities owned and investments in bonds and mortgages were verified by written confirmation received from the custodian, the New York Trust Company.

Revenues

All revenues have been fully accounted for to our satisfaction. Below in summarized form is the status of 1935 revenues at December 31, 1935:

Revenue received	\$107,731.09
Less: Revenue anticipated	105,000.00
Excess of revenue anticipated	<u>\$ 2,731.09</u>

Appropriations and Expenditures

All expenditures during the year were checked by us and were supported by duly authorized vouchers. On Exhibit C is shown the status of the 1935 appropriations at December 31, 1935. In summary form their status is as follows:

Appropriations for budget and adjustment thereof	\$102,423.00
Expenditures	<u>102,363.01</u>
Unexpended balances of appropriations	\$3,605.71
Overexpended balances of appropriations	<u>3,545.72</u>
Net unexpended (per Exhibit C) ...	<u>\$ 59.99</u>

Endowment Fund—\$1,875,093.78

On December 31, 1935 the Endowment Fund had a net book value of \$1,875,093.78. The changes in this account for the year are as follows:

Balance—January 1, 1935	\$1,864,755.50
Add: Profit on sales of securities ...	5,974.03
Income anticipated but not appropriated	2,577.00
Excess of revenues anticipated—Exhibit B	2,731.09
Unexpended during 1935—Exhibit C	<u>59.99</u>
	1,876,097.61
Deduct: Loss from operation Prince Street property	<u>1,003.83</u>
Balance—December 31, 1935	<u>\$1,875,093.78</u>

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Chambellan, Berger & Welti
Certified Public Accountants

CHURCH PEACE UNION

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31, 1935

A S S E T S

SECURITIES AND OTHER INVESTMENTS:

Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad Company		
Euclid Equipment Trust 5% bonds	\$ 300,000.00	
Other securities at cost	1,309,168.15	
Bonds and mortgages	230,125.00	
Cash held by New York Trust Company for reinvestment	110.33	
Property—101 Prince St., New York	23,919.81	\$1,863,323.29
		<hr/>

CASH ON HAND AND IN BANK:

Petty cash fund	125.00	
New York Trust Company	5,544.24	
Chase National Bank	500.00	6,169.24
		<hr/>

INTEREST RECEIVABLE	81.66
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ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE:

World Alliance	811.02	
Warren L. Marks Co.	210.45	1,021.47
		<hr/>

TRAVEL AND EXPENSE FUNDS:

General Secretary	500.00	
Extension Secretary	300.00	800.00
		<hr/>

OFFICE FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.....	3,536.25
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UNEXPIRED INSURANCE—PRINCE

STREET PROPERTY	608.78
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TOTAL	<hr/> \$1,875,540.69 <hr/>
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L I A B I L I T I E S

ENDOWMENT FUND	\$1,875,093.78
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ACCOUNTS PAYABLE	446.91
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TOTAL	<hr/> \$1,875,540.69 <hr/>
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EXHIBIT A

CHURCH PEACE UNION

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

JANUARY 1, 1935 TO DECEMBER 31, 1935

BALANCE—JANUARY 1, 1935 \$ 1,321.01

RECEIPTS:

Interest on Endowment Fund	\$ 92,504.94	
Carnegie Corporation	15,000.00	
Sales of securities	101,373.03	
Payment on mortgages—account of principal	1,000.00	
Receipts of interest accrued at time of purchase	1,315.36	
Accounts receivable—World Alliance	8,767.18	
Warren L. Marks, agent—Prince St. property	1,485.00	
Royalties	18.15	
Miscellaneous receipts credited to appropriation accounts	1,347.90	
Sale of literature	5.75	
		<hr/>
Total receipts		222,817.31
		<hr/>
		224,138.32

DISBURSEMENTS:

Vouchers paid	109,782.94	
Securities purchased	102,262.70	
Accrued interest on securities purchased.....	938.11	
Bank drafts on Letter of Credit, made payable to General Secretary	5,000.00	
		<hr/>
Total disbursements		217,983.75
		<hr/>

BALANCE—DECEMBER 31, 1935 \$ 6,154.57

THIS CASH BALANCE IS MADE UP AS FOLLOWS:

Chase National Bank	\$ 500.00
New York Trust Company	5,544.24
New York Trust Company—agency account (principal not available for budget)	110.33
	<hr/>
	\$6,154.57

SCHEDULE A-1

CHURCH PEACE UNION
STATUS OF REVENUES FOR 1935
AT DECEMBER 31, 1935

	Anticipated	Income Realized	Revenue Received but not Anticipated
Interest on Endowment Fund.....	\$ 90,000.00	\$ 92,501.20	\$ 2,501.20
Special Contribution:			
Carnegie Corporation	15,000.00	15,000.00	
Miscellaneous revenue		229.89	229.89
Total	<u>\$105,000.00</u>	<u>\$107,731.09</u>	<u>\$ 2,731.09</u>
Less: Income anticipated		105,000.00	
Excess of revenues anticipated		<u>\$ 2,731.09</u>	

EXHIBIT B

CHURCH PEACE UNION

STATUS OF APPROPRIATIONS—DECEMBER 31, 1935

		Status of Appropriations at December 31, 1935		
	Budget	Total Expended to Dec. 31, 1935	Unexpended	Over- expended
1. DIRECTION:				
General Secretary's salary, clerical assistance and au- ditor's account	\$ 14,662.00	\$ 14,475.55	\$ 186.45	
Travel	2,500.00	2,432.43	67.57	
Meetings of Executive Com- mittee and Board of Trustees	1,500.00	1,384.80	115.20	
2. EXTENSION:				
Secretary's salary and cler- ical assistance	7,560.00	7,560.00		
Travel	1,800.00	928.05	871.95	
Committee on Interchange of Speakers	100.00	73.15	26.85	
Committee on Religious Rights and Minorities.....	200.00 } ** 150.00 }	295.53	54.47	
News Letter and Informa- tion Service	300.00	176.44	123.56	
Library and Publications	100.00 } * 100.00 }	205.08		\$ 5.08
3. OFFICE AND ADMINISTRATION:				
Assistant Secretary's salary and clerical assistance	5,800.00	4,555.65	1,244.35	
Rent	3,000.00 } ** 291.00 }	3,400.00		x 109.00
Telephone and Telegraph ..	500.00	460.94	39.06	
Furniture and Fixtures	100.00	87.13	12.87	
Office supplies	400.00	178.14	221.86	
Postage	250.00 } * 200.00 }	384.24	65.76	
Printing and Multigraphing..	500.00 } * 100.00 } ** 150.00 }	667.99	82.01	
Incidentals	450.00 } ** 200.00 }	607.51	42.49	
* Financing	400.00	55.59	344.41	

CHURCH PEACE UNION

STATUS OF APPROPRIATIONS—DECEMBER 31, 1935

		Status of Appropriations at December 31, 1935		
	Budget	Total Expended to Dec. 31, 1935	Unexpended	Over- expended
4. SPECIAL FUNDS:				
World Alliance	25,000.00	25,323.20	x	323.20
Conferences abroad	2,500.00 } ** 400.00 }	4,843.51	x	1,943.51
Conferences in America	2,500.00	2,393.15	106.85	
Grant for Dr. Lynch	3,000.00	3,000.00		
World Conference for Inter- national Peace Through Religion	4,000.00	5,164.93	x	1,164.93
Fension Fund	1,710.00	1,710.00		
5. WORK ABROAD THROUGH THE WORLD ALLIANCE:				
International Office expense	22,000.00	22,000.00		
	<u>\$102,423.00</u>	<u>\$102,363.01</u>	<u>\$3,605.71</u>	<u>\$3,545.72</u>
EXPENDED TO DECEM- BER 31, 1935	102,363.01			
LESS: Overexpended to De- cember 31, 1935			3,545.72	
UNEXPENDED — DECEMBER, 31, 1935	\$ 59.99		\$ 59.99	

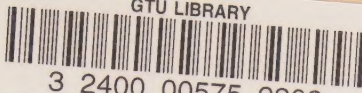
* \$400.00 Transferred by vote of Executive Committee on April 25, 1935 to take care of certain items underestimated in the budget.

** Voted by Executive Committee on November 21, 1935 as additions to the budget out of unappropriated balances.

x Overexpenditures authorized by Executive Committee on November 21, 1935.

EXHIBIT C

GTU LIBRARY



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GTU Library
2400 Ridge Road
Berkeley, CA 94709
For renewals call (510) 649-2500

All items are subject to recall

